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Mr. Stanton's Dispatches.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1864. }

Major General Dix, New York:
No intelligence from Atlanta later than my telegram of last night has been received. The telegraphic lines between Nashville and Chattanooga were broken last night by Wheeler, and we have had nothing south of Nashville to-day. This accounts for the absence of later information from Atlanta.

No doubt is entertained here of the correctness of the reports received last night which came from two independent sources, besides the official dispatch from Gen. Slocum.

An official report this evening from Nashville states that the damage done by Wheeler to the railroad will be speedily repaired, and that Wheeler had retreated. Gen. Rousseau is in pursuit.

In an engagement between Rousseau's and Wheeler's forces, the rebel General Kelly was mortally wounded, and is in our hands.

A telegram from General Sheridan states that Early has retreated up the Shenandoah Valley, and is pursued by Sheridan with his whole army; and that Averill had attacked Vaughan's cavalry and captured twenty wagons, two battle-flags, a number of prisoners, and a herd of cattle.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1864. }

Major General Dix, New York:
The following telegraphic dispatch from General Grant has just been received:

"CITY POINT, Sept. 3.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:
"I have a Richmond paper of to day. It contains a rumor of a battle at Atlanta, but says that, the War Department having no official information, it declines to form an opinion from the rumors. I have no doubt, however, but Sherman has gained a great success there.

"Before the dispatch of last night was received, announcing the occupation of Atlanta by our troops, the fact was known to our pickets. The rebels halloed over to our men that Sherman had whipped Hood; that the latter had lost forty thousand men, and that our troops were in Atlanta.

U. S. GRANT,
"Lieutenant General."

Our Southwestern telegraph lines continue down, and this, with a heavy storm that commenced in the afternoon, and is still prevailing beyond Louisville, may damage the lines so as to hinder the arrival of details from Atlanta for a day or two.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 8 P. M. }

Major General Dix, New York:
General Sherman's official report of the capture of Atlanta has just been received by this department.

It is dated twenty-six miles south of Atlanta, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, but was detained by the breaking of the telegraphic lines mentioned in my dispatch of last night.

"As already reported, the army withdrew from about Atlanta, and, on the 30th, had made a break of the West Point road, and reached a good position from which to strike the Macon road, the right (Howard) near Jonesboro, the left (Schofield) near Rough and Ready, and centre (Thomas) at Couch's.

"Howard found the enemy in force at Jonesboro, and entrenched his troops—the salient within half a mile of the railroad.

"The enemy attacked him at 3 P. M., and was easily repulsed, leaving his dead and wounded.

"Finding strong opposition on the road, I advanced the left and centre rapidly to the railroad, made a good lodgment, and broke it all the way from Rough and Ready down to Howard's left, near Jonesboro, and by the same movement, I interposed my whole army between Atlanta and the part of the enemy entrenched in and around Jonesboro.

"We made an attack on the enemy at Jonesboro, on the 1st of September, the 14th corps, Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, carrying the works handsomely, with ten guns and about 1,000 prisoners.

"In the night the enemy retreated south, and we have followed him to another one of his hastily constructed lines, near Lovejoy's Station.

"Hood, at Atlanta, finding me on his road, the only one that could supply him, and between him and a considerable part of his army, blew up his magazines in Atlanta, and left in the nighttime, when the 20th corps, General Slocum, took possession of the place.

"So Atlanta is ours, and fairly won.

"Since the 5th of May we have been in one constant battle or skirmish, and need rest.—Our losses will not exceed twelve hundred, and we have possession of over three hundred rebel dead, two hundred and fifty wounded, and over fifteen hundred well.

W. T. SHERMAN,
"Major General."

A later dispatch from General Slocum, dated at Atlanta last night, 3. P. M. state that the enemy, on evacuating Atlanta, destroyed seven locomotives and eighty one cars, loaded with ammunition, small arms, and stores, and left fourteen pieces of artillery, most of them uninjured, and a large number of small arms.

Deserters are constantly coming into our lines.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Dispatch from Gen Hood.

ATLANTA, August 28, 1864.—Hon James A. Seddon:—The enemy have changed their entire position, the left of their line resting near the Chattahoochee, about Sandtown, and their right extending to a point opposite and near the West Point railroad, between East-point and Fairburn. They hold all the crossings on the Chattahoochee, but not with a continued line.

"Dispatches from Gen. Wheeler of the 19th report the capture of Dalton, with large quantities of stores, about two hundred prisoners and two hundred mules.

"He destroyed three trains of cars and twenty-five miles of railroad. His command is in good condition.

J. B. HOOD,
"General."

The Philadelphia Press having made the statement that Hon. George S. Hillard, of Boston, an opponent of Mr. Lincoln in 1860, would support him at the coming election, Mr. Hillard denies the statement over his own signature, and says that he shall vote for McClellan.

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, August 30.—A flag of truce boat has arrived, bringing letters and papers from New Orleans from the prisoners captured in Mobile Bay. The Confederate surgeons are to be sent by the first boat to Pascagoula.

The Federal and Confederate Agents of Exchange have come to a perfect understanding. Prisoners are to be exchanged shortly.

Six vessels are off Dog River Bar this evening.

The London Times winds up an editorial on the present situation of the war in America as follows: "As regards the final issue of the war, we consider the prospects of the Confederates to be as good as ever; but the Federals have shown such an insensibility to defeat and such an inflexible tenacity of purpose, that we cannot anticipate any early termination of the strife. Perhaps the success of Sherman in Georgia, or Farragut at Mobile, might counteract the disappointment produced by the failures of Grant in Virginia, and once more inspire the Federals with expectations of absolute success. But in Europe we can only employ the lessons of eventful campaigns to confirm our convictions of the hopelessness of war and the necessity of speedy peace."

The Washington Chronicle in its leading editorial, this morning, on "the draft" says:—"Really, some of us are acting as if the draft were a fearful calamity, to be avoided at all cost of honor and patriotism as well as of money. There is an epidemic shirking as discredit to our pluck as to our love of country, and in the eager haste to escape a dreaded evil, there is manifested a spirit of truckling and chaffering and cowardly deference to expedients that are destructive of the moral life of the nation. Look at the tolerance exhibited to the substitute brokers. There are exceptions, perhaps, but a race of more unmitigated scamps never cursed a country; yet they count their profits by thousands, and their dupes suffer from their extortion, or the country suffer from their reckless indifference to the character of the men they are putting in the service."

It is noticeable that in the present contest for President of the United States, neither of the parties ever urge any *ultraism* of the candidates, as arguments in their favor. Some time ago, by many, to be ultra, to be severe, to be harsh, was "a feather in the cap" of an ambitious military man, or an ambitious politician. Now, all tendencies that way, are denied, and all unpleasant reminiscences on that score, as much as possible, suppressed. If a man has done anything to place on his record, injustice, oppression, cruelty or harshness, it is denied, or excused, or palliated or explained. Already, and during the war, it has come to pass, that *ultraism* has ceased to benefit its professors. If it is so now, what will it be hereafter?